



Boone County Opioids Fact Sheet

Spring 2019

24 FATAL opioid overdoses in 2018



50%
INCREASE
(from 2017)

The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance** (ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

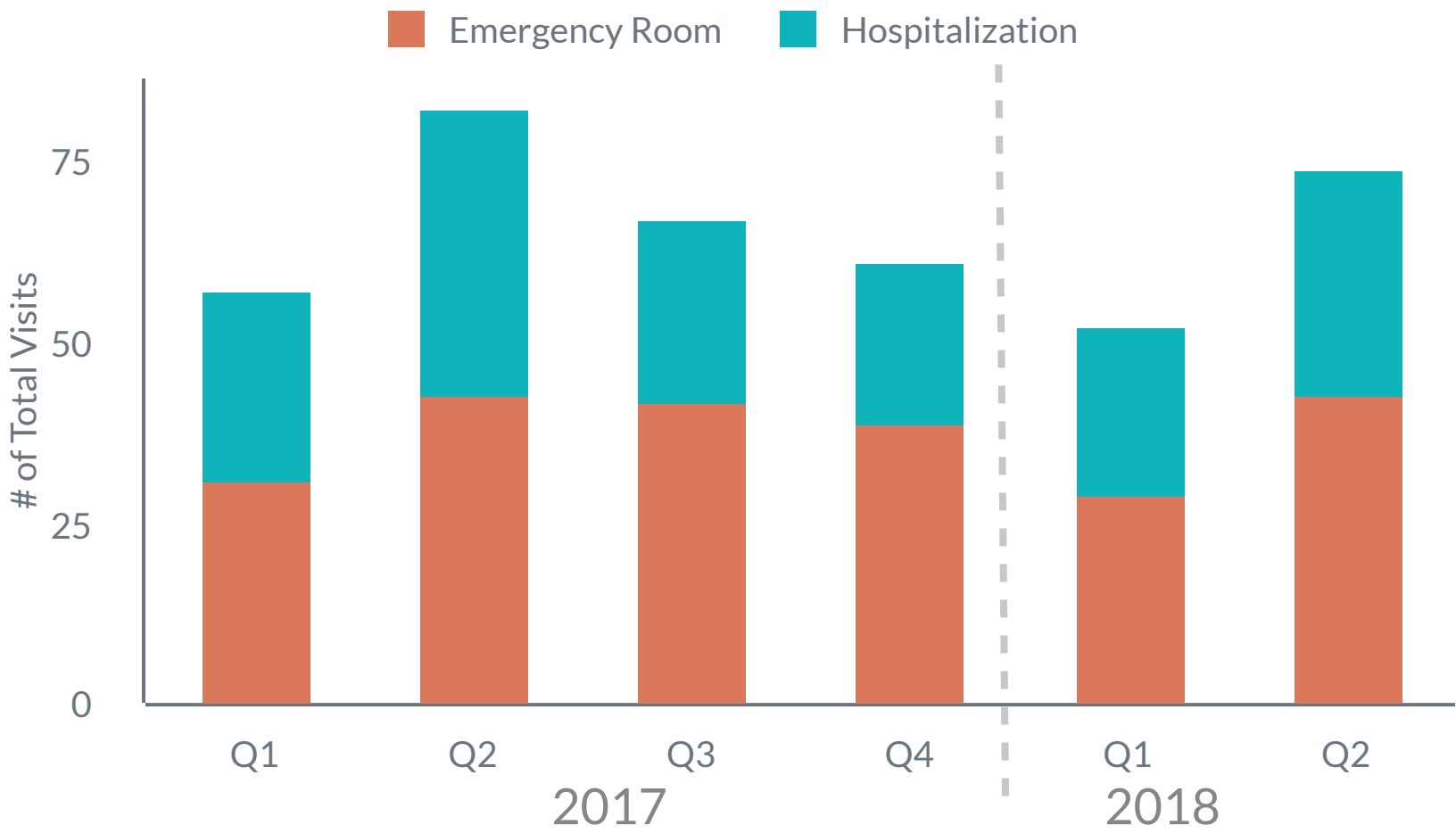
- enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and ;
- disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.



If you or a loved one has a problem with alcohol or drugs, please call:
(800) 575-7480

Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

January 2017- June 2018

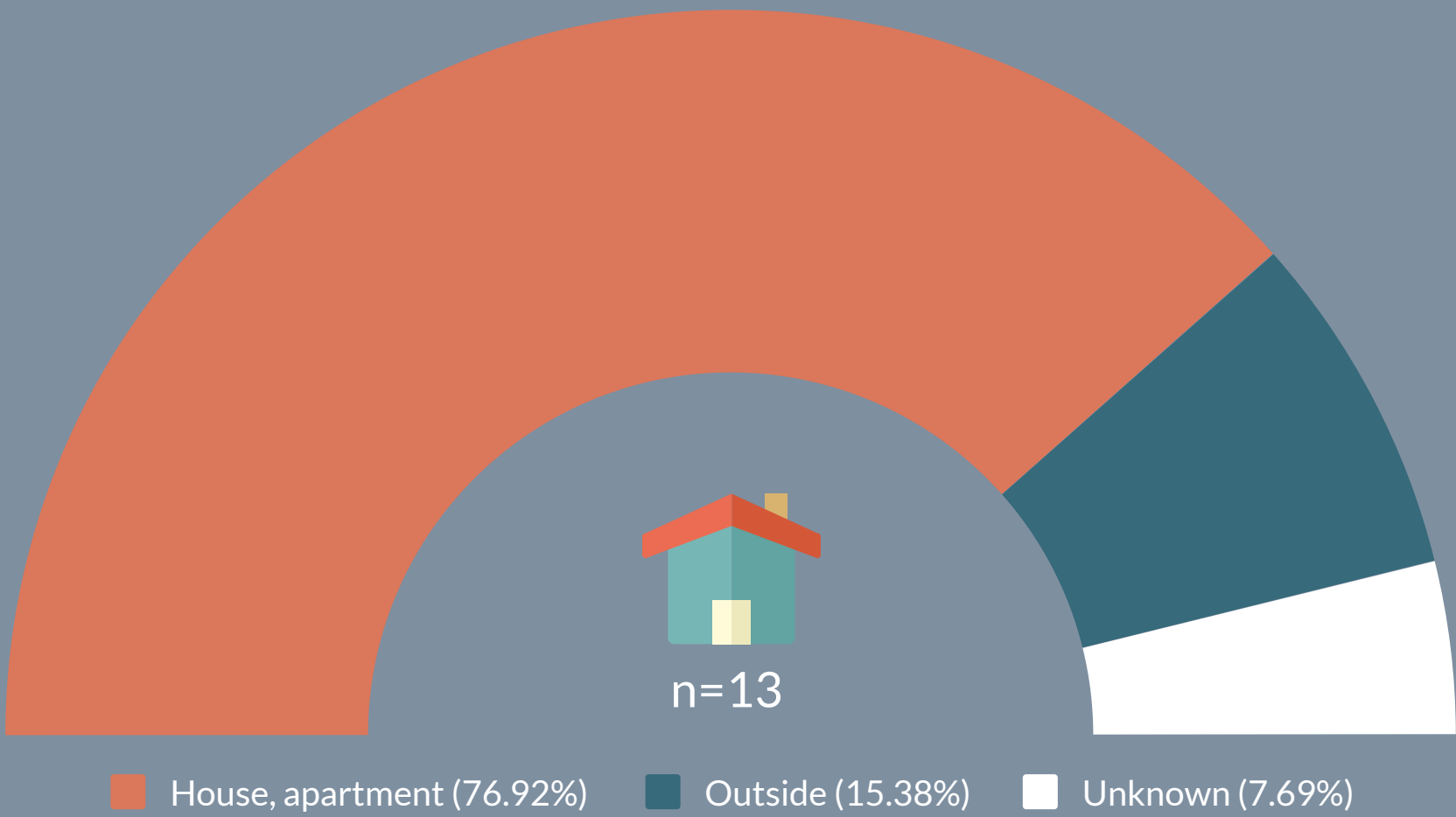


Above: Fewer than 15% of resident nonfatal opioid overdose discharges treated in the hospital or ER involved heroin. In Boone County, a majority of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (63%) and most (56%) were between the ages of 15-34.

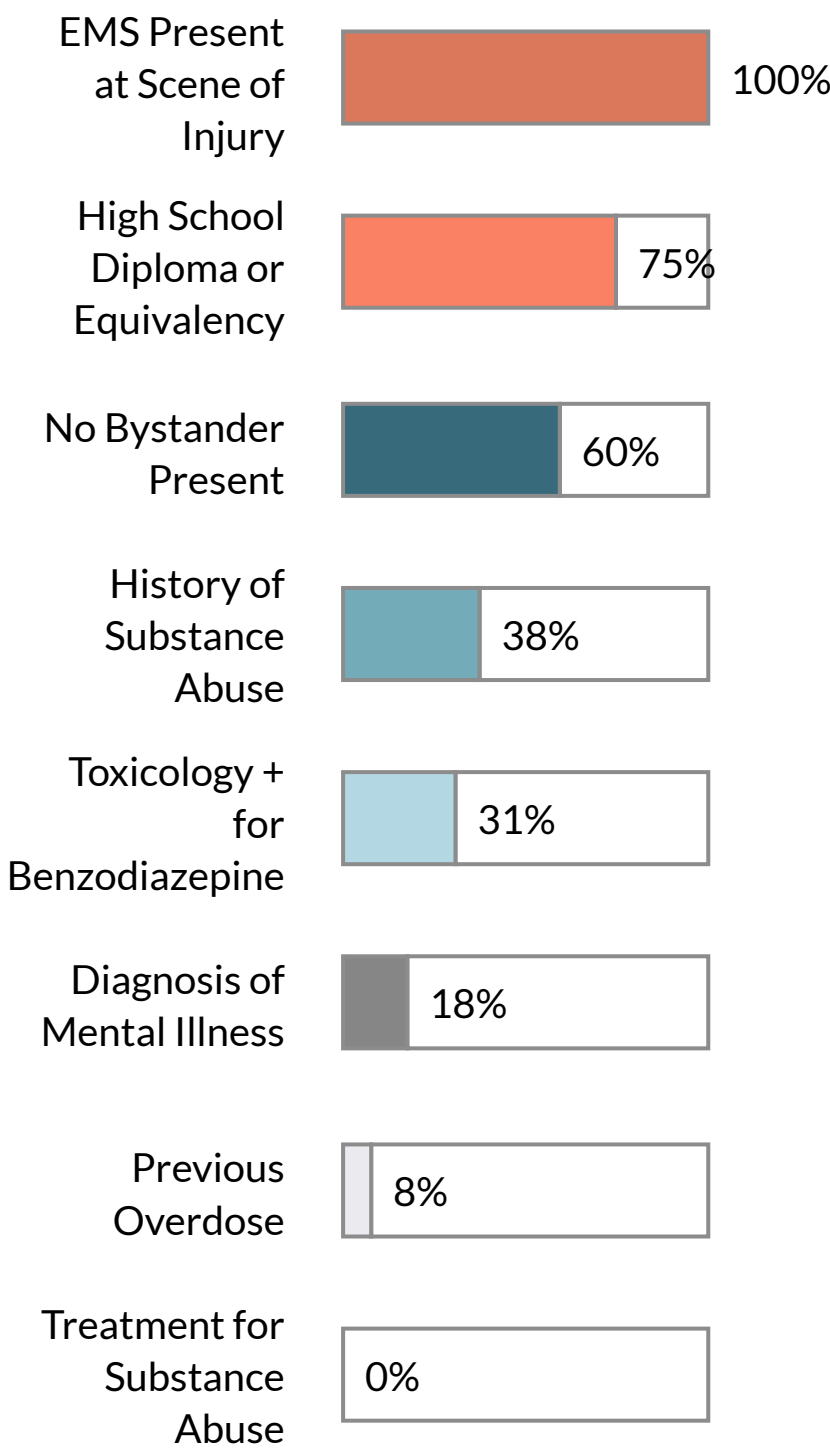
Below: When fatal overdoses occur in Boone County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (77%).

Fatal Overdose Location

January 2017- December 2017



n=13



Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2017- December 2017

In Boone County, many who fatally overdose have some history of substance abuse (38%) and about 1 in 12 have overdosed previously. Often, fatal overdoses occur with no bystander present (60%), though EMS is nearly always present post-event. Unfortunately, substance use treatment is not indicated for most of those who fatally overdosed.

This data sheet provides the most timely data available for each topic, meaning data is subject to change and time periods for different variables may not align. This data uses ESOOS specific definitions for opioid overdose, which may result in frequencies that do not match other data sources.

Please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination at 573-751-6285 for more information or to request a fact sheet for your community.